The North Carolinian.

VOL III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864. NO. 244

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR & CO.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Three months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of old issue.		Value of new issue.	Val. new issue	Value of old issue.
1 00		66⅔	1 00	1 50
2 00	1	33⅓	2 00	3 00
3 00	2	00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2	66⅔	4 00	6 00
5 00	3	33⅓	5 00	7 50
10 00	6	66⅔	10 00	15 00
15 00	10	00	15 00	22 00
20 00	13	33⅓	20 00	30 00
25 00	16	66⅔	25 00	37 50
30 00	20	00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23	33⅓	35 00	52 50
40 00	26	66⅔	40 00	60 00
45 00	30	00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33	33⅓	50 00	75 00
55 00	36	66⅔	55 00	82 50
60 00	40	00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43	33⅓	65 00	97 50
70 00	46	66⅔	70 00	105 00
75 00	50	00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53	33⅓	80 00	120 00
85 00	56	66⅔	85 00	127 50
90 00	60	00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63	33⅓	95 00	142 50
100 00	66	66⅔	100 00	150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

Before 1st April, 1864, at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inc, at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by mont'ly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundreths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense: A. E. MARSHALL,
dtf Augusta, Ga.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4th Congressional Dist., N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 21.

Notice to Farmers and Tithe Agents.

THE Tithe Agents will receive the Long Forage and give receipts which the Farmers must bring in when they assess their corn.—Any Farmer who does not make 200 bushels of corn does not pay either corn or fodder from said 200 bushels. But if a person makes 200 bushels they then pay tithes on the whole amount, but the same Farmers must appear before the Assessors to make oath that they do not make more than 200 bushels.

J. M. McGOWAN,
225-2t Capt and Post Q. M.

CLAIMS
of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bount arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in applicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS Throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Paakages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else: and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.
Approved.
V. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20. 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requiremensst

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may°0-tf.

H. McMILLAN
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m°

Brown Windsor Soap,
A LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED at
229-1t No. 17, Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.

Nov. 15, 1864.

Bacon	5 50 @ 6 00 ℔ lb
Pork	2 00 @ 2 50 ℔ lb
Lard	— — @ 5 50 ℔ lb
Beef	1 50 @ 2 00 ℔ lb
Beeswax	4 25 @ — ℔ lb
Butter	7 00 @ 7 50 ℔ lb
Cotton	1 75 @ — ℔ lb
Coffee	15 00 ℔ lb
Cotton Yarn	$25 @ 40 ℔ bunch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & Peaches	75 $1 ℔ lb
Eggs	3 00@ — ℔ do @
Extract Logwood	25 @ $6 ℔ lb
Flour	$225 @250 ℔ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 13 00 ℔ bushel
Fodder	$8 00 @ 10 00 ℔ hundred
Hay	$6 00 ℔ hundred.
Shucks	$6 50 ℔ hundred
Grain—Corn	$— 00 @ 20 00 ℔ bushel
Wheat	40 @ $ 45 00 ℔ bushel
Rye	15 00 @ $— 00 ℔ bushel
Oats	9 00 $10 00 ℔ bushel
Peas	17 50 @20 00 ℔ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00 ℔ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00 ℔ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50 ℔ lb
Leather—Upper	20 00 ℔ lb
Sole	18 00 ℔ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	50 00 ℔ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	50 00@ 60 ℔ gallon
Molasses	$15 20 00 ℔ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00 ℔ lb
Onions	20 00@ 25 00 ℔ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$— @ 15 00 ℔ bushel
Sweet	$— —@10 00 ℔ bushel
Rice	65@75 ℔ lb
Sugar	10 ℔ lb
Soap	Family Bar 2 00 ℔ lb
Toilet	5 00 ℔ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00 ℔ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	1 50 @ 3 25 ℔ Yard
Salt	$— 00 @ 40 ℔ bushel
Tallow	4 00 @4 50 ℔ lb
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00 ℔ lb

THE
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY.
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months.....$10
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
oprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
Jun

Wanted.
200,000 FEET OF 1½ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.
Apply CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association. 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—A Chicago telegram of the 9th says that Sherman has only made a show of pursuing Hood, while he has been busily engaged in preparing his forces, repairing railroads and accumulating supplies for a new movement of the greatest importance. After gathering sufficient supplies he will start with five corps on a winter tour through the Cotton States, leaving Schofield's force to hold Chattanooga and look after Hood. It is probable the coming week will witness the starting of this expedition.

The Washington correspondents of several Northern journals assert that offers are being made to induce Lincoln to send commissioners to Richmond to sound the authorities upon the subject of peace.

MOBILE, Nov. 15.—A special to the *Advertizer* from Senatobia, dated the 14th, says the Memphis Argus of the 12th, with St. Louis dates to the 7th and 8th, and the Memphis Bulletin of the 13th, with St. Louis dates to the 10th and 12th, have been received.

The Republican papers have discovered a tremendous conspiracy to destroy Chicago and release the Camp Douglas prisoners. Large quantities of arms were found in the houses of Southern sympathisers. Several hundred citizens were arrested, including General Marmaduke's brother.

New Orleans papers publish a list of eight vessels captured by Confederate cruisers.

The Washington Government has received confirmation of the report that Captain Semmes has gone to take command of the Sea King, a large steam screw steamer, built at Glasgow in 1864.

The Yankee loss in Government stores at Johnsonville is 6,000,000. It is said the fire of Forrest's batteries was terrific.

No heavy iron clads north of Memphis. Low water prevents their going up.

Rosecrans has superceded Mead.

Gunboats below Johnsonville are unable to proceed up, owing to Forrest's batteries commanding the stream.

A New York correspondent of October 25th, says Buckner captured Morganza on the 25th. He held the fort seven hours and captured 1900 prisoners. He carried off all the field artillery, and destroyed all seige and war materials. Price is reported at Fayetteville, Ark. He is supposed to have crossed the Arkansas river. Guerrilla troubles continue in the State, though the main bodies have left with Price.

FROM BRECKINRIDGE'S COMMAND

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—Gen. Breckenridge reports that on the evening of the 11th, he drove the enemy from Lick Creek into Bull's Gap, and next morning forced them back a mile, and captured a line of works, but was unable to expel them from the gap. He reoccupied the position held in the morning without molestation. Our loss slight

On the 11th, Maj. Toole attacked the enemy near Morristown, captured 50 prisoners, and burned a train loaded with commissary stores.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

A GREAT VICTORY BY BRECKINRIDGE.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—The following was received last night:

HEADQ'S ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
Nov. 15, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Sec'y of War:

Gen. Breckinridge reports that on the night of the 12th, he turned Bull's Gap. When the enemy attempted to retreat, about 1 o'clock on the 13th, with Vaughan and Duke's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, 10 stands of colors, 6 pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete, fifty loaded wagons with teams, ambulances filled with Medical supplies &c., were captured.

Signed R. E. LEE.

From the Valley.

NEW MARKET ROAD, Nov. 14th.—The army returned to the old camp to-day after an absence of five days. They are picketing between Newtown and Middletown.

Miscellaneous Items.

The bridge across the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Covington will cost; it is estimated, $1,000,000, and is length will exceed the Niagara bridge about 400 feet. It will be suspended ninety feet above high water, enabling the largest steamers to pass under without difficulty.

Brigadier General Scammon, late a prisoner in Charleston, S. C., where he was placed under fire by the Confederates, is now in command of the force on Morris Island, and engaged in shelling the city.

A young bride of eighteen, in Marseilles, France, was burned to death on the morning of her marriage by treading on a match, which ignited and set her clothes on fire.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy proposes the rank of "Admiral" for General Forrest. Good! the rank is well earned. Nail it to him.

Eli W Hall, Esq., Senator for New Hanover county, has resigned his seat in the General Assembly, in consequence of a painful disease of the throat, from which he is now suffering.

The terror of the desert of Sahara is being removed by the application of science. In 1860 five wells had been opened, bringing fishes to the surface from a depth of five hundred feet. Vegetation is springing up around the wells, and the "desert will blossom like the rose."

The Macon Telegraph learns there is no truth in the report that trains are running between Atlanta and Chattanooga.

Much as we dislike to criticise the conduct of our generals, there is one whom we cannot but think is responsible for all our late reverses. We allude to General Exemption.

A lady in Berkshire, New York, presented her husband with their twenty-first child last week. The babies are all living, but the father is almost caved in. *We—should—think!*

YANKEE DESERTERS.—Among a large batch of Yankee deserters who arrived in Richmond Tuesday, to avail themselves of the advantage afforded by "Order No. 65," was a first lieutenant in a New York regiment attached to Sheridan's army in the Valley. The said lieutenant is a fine looking officer, quite intelligent, and claims to have deserted in consequence of disgust, caused by the brutal conduct of Sheridan and his satellites.

Yankee desertion is becoming quite a business now, and each day augments the numbers who come into our lines. Upwards of three thousand have been received and forwarded to their homes since the promulgation of the order above referred to about three months since.—*Express.*

☞ Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

PLANTATION
With Crop, Stock, Wagons, Mules, &c., thereon, late Major John T. Gilmore's, to be sold at Public Auction.

THE above property will be offered for sale on the premises on Tuesday the 29th of November 1864. The Land is in one body, and contains 485 acres nearly all of which is valuable Swamp Land, there being 80 acres well drained, cleared and under cultivation, yielding the best crops of any land in this section of the State. There is also about 200 acres of Swamp Land equally as good as that under cultivation, to be cleared, which may be easily drained, (some of which is already ditched and partly cleared;) the remainder is used for pastures and wood land. The houses and buildings are at a convenient distance from the farming lands above described, on a healthy, high and dry part of the tract, with good water. The buildings are in good repair, including a comfortable dwelling house, convenient and well arranged negro houses; good fences, stables, barn, cribs, lots, guardens, &c The plantation is 14 miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about one and a half miles from the River, and embraces what is known as Alligator Swamp, adjoins Johnson and others, and is not very far from the mouth of Cedar Creek and the residence of Mr. J. C. Blocker.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, the following personal property:

1500 to 2000 bushels of Corn;
The crop of Fodder, Shucks, Peas, &c;
Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Goats, &c;
4 Valuable Mules;
One Sorrel Mare;
One Jennet;
One 4 Horse Wagon; one Timber Cart; with all the Farming Tools and other articles on the premises.

Terms will be made known before sale.

A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE, } Ex'rs.
Fayetteville, N. C., 222 ts

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office, No. 17 Market Square,

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, o whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 16. 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance*. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday*.

NOTICE.—C. C. MCCRUMMIN, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

To-day has been appointed by the President for public worship and thanksgiving.

We trust that contrite hearts will return to the Almighty Giver of all good gifts that acknowledgment of gratitude which all our people should feel and express for our deliverance from the hands of the enemy.

As our force all wish to do their part in the public worship, we will issue no paper to-morrow.

The lecture of Col. Dawson last night, was well conceived, well expressed, and well delivered.

The audience evinced their appreciation by the manner in which it was received. He is an orator of no common parts, and handled the subject of "National Honor" in a masterly style.

The audience was a flattering one, and the proceeds will doubtless carry much comfort to the Kentuckians in whose behalf the address was delivered.

It is dangerous for the Press to tamper with public opinion—it is unsafe for it to form hasty conclusions, and to give authoritative expression to opinions, unless upon investigation they are found to be tenable and invincible in argument, where those opinions are in regard to matters of inestimable importance to the people and the country. For this reason we have withheld an expression of our views on the President's recommendation in regard to the employment of slaves in the army as pioneers, engineer laborers, &c.

But we have now investigated the matter, and our notions are accordingly published:—

We do not think that it would be expedient to emply negroes in the capacity for which they are recommended by the President, nor do we think it would be right. If the slave is employed and conducts himself with fidelity to the government which purchases him, and which gives him employment, we think that when there is no longer a necessity for his service in that sphere, when he has accomplished that work for which he has been purchased, that he will be deserving a reward from his owner for his meritorious conduct. To offer as an inducement for such fidelity a premium, would be better than to assign a punishment for neglect or unfaithfulness; and as it would be expedient to award such emolument for a proper discharge of duty, in what should that emolument consist?

We could not offer him his freedom, because we do not recognize the strength of that argument which is advanced by the Beecher's, and Phillips' of Yankedom that to the slave freedom is a boon. We contend that he is in a far happier and more desirable condition as he is, as the property of a kind master, who christanizes, and civilizes his moral state into one of a more exalted character.

But it will be urged that the negro thinks his freedom is a thing to be wished, he imagines he would be happier and more contented in another sphere of life. To this we reply: Is it right, is it charitable to give a man arsenic because he imagines in his ignorance that it would be nutritious ood? Is it kind—is it considerate in the parent to permit his child t hold his finger in the fire, because it is bright and he fancies that he would like the sensation? No.

Then if we could not consistently offer them their freedom, shall the government keep them, and remain the owner of forty theusand slaves and support them in indolence. That would be an item of very considerable expense to a nation groan in under a heavy burthen of debt.

Should they be re sold and turned over to the care of private individuals? This policy would be objectionable for the reward which they would expect could not be given them. They could not be paid in money, for the civil law does not tolerate the notion of slaves holding any right in property.

Thus it is evident that the doctrine of offering a premium for faithful discharge of duty in untenable, and demands the overthrow of those very notions on which is built up the argument upon which we rest our moral convictions that slavery is no sin, and that in holding our negroes to involuntary servitude, we are not transgressing the law of Almighty God.

In our opinion if we can hold out no sufficient inducement to the slave to perform to the fullest extent the obligations we impose, it were better—far better that he should not be required to do this service. Nor can we see any necessity for their employment in any department of the military service.

But while we are of the opinion already expressed;—and while we can entertain any proposition looking towards the recruitng of our armies through this agency, only with abhorrence;—while we clearly hold the doctrine that he is fit to be a free man and to enjoy the precious boon of enfranchisement who is fit to do that highest of all political duties—carry arms in defense of his country, and serve in the ranks of her armies; we do not think that by the admission that to the slave freedom is a boon, we sacrifice one iota of that doctrine which led to the separation from the North, and the establishment of a new Confederate alliance of States.

The question as to whether it is a breach of Divine law for our people to retain the institution, is one which they are called upon to settle with their Maker. That which led to our separation from the North was very different in its nature.

We hold that to the sovereign States, and not to the general government belonged the authority to decide what the domestic regulations and institutions of the several States should be; and that they alone, through the will of their own people in convention had the right to decide wherein their own constitutions are defective, and to what extent they should be modified, altered, amended, or abolished.

Our enemies sought to overthrow this right, and to rob us of our inalienable privileges; and to assent our independence of their control—to throw off the shackles which they forged and bound about our limbs the more securely every day; and to secure to ourselves the enjoyment of those rights which we inherited from our ancestors of '76—we made the breach—for this we stripped for the combat—for this we took up the gauntlet they had flung at our feet, and for this we bleed to-day at every pore—still defiant—still determined—still cheerful and assured of the issue in our favor.

And it ought to be remembered by our people that we are not fighting for the right of property in the negro, but we are fighting to establish our independence of the dictation of others, and to assert the great principle of self-government which we received as a rich legacy from our fathers.

As it appears to our mind the States of the South would have had equal cause for quarrel and consequent secession if the States of the North, by their votes in Congress, had *demanded* that the Legislature of North Carolina should require four readings instead of three before a law was ratified; or in other words that any interference whatever, of any kind, which sought to coerce or compel that sovereign power into a compliance with their will even in the most trifling matter, would have been cause sufficient for this action on their part; and we trust that our people will bear in mind that we do not fight this war for the existence and continuance of slavery, but on the abstract principle of our right to SELF-GOVERNMENT.

DREWRY'S BLUFF.

In view of the probability of a powerful fleet of iron clads, (said now to be preparing at Fortress Monroe) co-operating with Grant's land forces in his contemplated final assault upon Richmond, when the famous Dutch Gap Cut shall have been completed, it becomes a matter of very great importance to place the batteries at Drewry's Bluff in the most perfect order for defence. The most careful and vigorous efforts should be made to have guns and garrison kept in a condition to ensure a successful resistance there against any attacking force, naval or military, or both combined. That point is the key to Richmond, and should be rendered impregnable, or as near so as possible. It has great natural advantages, which with the requisite artificial works, and the requisite force, will enable it to bid defiance to all attempts of the enemy to capture or to pass it. It is already a very strong position, perhaps, as strong as military science can make it. It has passed triumphantly through one perilous ordeal when it was very far from being as formidable as it is now. But this fact should only stimulate to energetic and persistent exertions to increase to the utmost extent its capacity for resistance. As long as there is room for the addition of another gun or the erection of another bomb-proof, these additions should be made. It is particularly and essentially requisite that the *garrison* should be both numerically and in every other respect, adequate to maintain the position against all odds. If Grant hazards another serious conflict for the possession of Richmond, and if the canal, which is now being opened through Dutch Gap, shall be a success, his main reliance will be upon the ironclads that will be floated through it. He will never accomplish his purpose against the Confederate capital until he gets command of the River up to Rocketts, and he can never do this until he reduces Fort Drewry. How vastly important, therefore, is it that it should be protected in every practicable way, and prepared in every respect to withstand the shock which, from present indications, it will ere long be subjected to. The *garrison* will have a most conspicuous and responsible part to act in the bloody drama whenever it shall be opened by the advance of the enemy's fleet through the new canal. Upon their bravery and skill will hang the fate of Richmond. They should all be well trained, experienced soldiers—fully acquainted with the most improved method of using artillery—thoroughly practiced as marksmen, and known to be of the coolest and most unflinching courage. There should be no raw, effeminate member in the ranks. Officers and men should be alike competent for the faithful performance of their respective duties on the day of trial. The safety not only of Richmond, but of all Virginia, will on that day depend upon the manner in which they shall acquit themselves.

We take it for granted that the government, which is so vitally interested in the defences at Fort Drewry, has taken the proper and needful steps to put them in a condition to repel any naval armament that may assail them, thereby ensuring the signal failure of this grand Yankee expedition under Grant, which was to have culminated months ago in a triumphal entry of the oft routed "Army of the Potomac" into the "rebel capital," and the stately marchings through the streets thereof, to the "music of the Union"—*Petersburg Express.*

A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph writes from near Tuscumbia, Ala., under data of Oct 31:

We have at last struck the Tennessee river, and if present indications do not fail, will cross the river in a day or two at Florence, 3 miles from this place.

The army moved from Gadsden, to which place it came after the Dalton trip on the 22d inst, and crossing Sand Mountain, reached Decatur on the night of the 26 inst. Our skirmish lines were drawn around this place, and the works invested by them only. Stewart's and Cheatham's corps occupied the different roads leading from the town, and went into bivouac. Decatur was supposed to be garrisoned by 2,500 or 3,000 troops in very strong works, of which I had good ocular proof, visiting the skirmish line quite frequently.

It was not Gen Hood's intention to invest the place with the view of taking it; for it would have cost a heavy sacrifice of life, especially as the enemy was reinforcing, and had his gunboats in the river to operate in concert. But he was obliged to delay several days here and keep the enemy inside by threatening an attack, in order to cover the passage of a large supply train, and Lee's corps.—When these had passed, Lee was making hard for Florence. We very leisurely drew of our skirmishers and marched on after him, and while the Yankees were occupied at Decatur, Lee crosses the river and occupies Florence, and our pontoons are thrown across. We rest here a couple of days, and then cross over on our way to Middle Tennessee.

The Columbus Sun learns that a prominent gentleman of that city, received from his son, who is attached to Clanton's Brigade, a letter, dated Decatur, Alabama, which states that General Hood had captured that place.

NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

This body met in Warrenton on Wednesday, 2d inst. The State was generally represented. Delegates from the mountain counties in the West, as from the ocean counties in the East, were present; though the delegations were thin, not more than thirty-five or forty ministers present.

Rev. James McDaniel, of Fayetteville, was elected President of the Convention, and J. D. Hufham, Recording Secretary.

The discussion growing out of the report on religious periodicals developed some interesting facts. The Biblical Recorder, organ of the Church, has of late years acquired such high character, as has not only placed its existence beyond jeopardy, but has rendered it a paying concern, and its friends ignore any claims for patronage on the ground of charity.

Rev. N. B. Cobb, general agent of army colportage, presented a most interesting report, in which an amount of good was reported, truly refreshing. By the untiring efforts of Mr. Cobb, about $50,000 have been contributed.

A mass meeting on the subject of Sunday schools, and one in behalf of army colportage were held, at both of which interesting addresses were delivered.

The next meeting of the Convention is appointed to be held at Forrestville, in November, 1865.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, from whom we derive the above items, closes his letter as follows:

And now a little badinage, by way of conclusion. Las Casas in his Memoirs of Napoleon says that the first consul exhibited a strong partiality for long noses, his ablest financiers all had long noses. When a boy I read that, and ever since have had a particular respect for a long nose; but in this Convention it was observable that some of the ablest men in the body had remarkably short noses. Persons present on the occasion will remember the diminutive organs of Rev. Messrs. Pritchard, Carsler and Broaddus. Verily, times have changed since the days of the first Napoleon.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Chronicle and Sentinel of the 13th says, a gentleman who reached this city Friday afternoon and who left the vicinity of Stone Mountain on Thursday morning, reports that on Wednesday morning at day break terrific explosions were heard in the direction of Atlanta, and about daylight heavy and rapid artillery an musketry firing was heard in the direction of Rough & Ready. The firing continued up to 12 M., gradually nearing Atlanta.

Scouts who left Jonesboro on Wednesday morning, report that Gen. Howell Cobb, with from six to eight thousand militia and three brigades of cavalry, attacked the enemy and was steadily driving them in.

A soldier who had been captured by the Yankees, and who succeeded in effecting his escape, reports that there were not over 8,000 troops in the city. Parties along the line of the State Road, between Atlanta and Marietta, represent that the trains go up to Marietta daily heavily laden and return empty. Two corps were at Powder Springs under marching orders. The Yankees were sending off the negroes and prisoners to that point. Their movements are involved in mystery.

The same paper says Major Graham with his scouts succeeded in capturing 500 head of mules on Clark Howell's plantation, near the Chattahoochie river. Three Yankees who deserted from there gave him the information, and one of them donned rebel uniform and went with him. Major Graham, with 75 men, drove the Yankee guard, 100 strong, protecting the mules, and captured about ten or fifteen of them, besides the mules.

CLOTHING FOR OUR PRISONERS.—"P. W. A." writing from Richmond to the Savannah Republican under date of the 28th, speaks thus of a proposed arrangement by which our prisoners are to be supplied with clothing:

Upon consultation with Gen. Lawton, the Quartermaster General, it was ascertained that clothing cannot be purchased in Europe and delivered to our prisoners in the North before the middle of January or first of February next, and in that view, as blankets are their first and greatest need, Judge Ould has recommended to Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, the immediate purchase of thirty thousand pairs to be made in a Northern city. He suggests also that the Federal authorities be asked to allow us to ship an amount of cotton from Wilmington, to some other port, sufficient to make the purchase. Mr. Seddo approves of the recommendation and suggestion, and has authorized Judge Ould to proceed at once to their execution.

It is said there are about 12,000 bonded farmers in North Carolina, who have obligated themselves to furnish the Government 1,500 pounds of bacon, and 1,500 pounds of beef each, making a total of thirty million pounds of meat. This, it is estimated, will furnish two pounds of meat per day to each North Carolina soldier in the army of Virginia for a year and a half. If these bonded farmers fulfil their obligations to the government, we see no necessity for impressing officers in our State, and would suggest that they all be sent somewhere else.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—On the 8th inst., Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, introduced a bill in the Senate, which was referred to the Finance Committee, declaring four per cent. bonds and certificates therefore receivable for taxes due for the year 1864.

On the same day, in the House, Mr. Foote, introduced a resolution, declaring it to be the policy of the Confederate Government to withdraw from abroad all commissioners and diplomatic agents.—Made the special order of the day for Monday, 14th inst.

On the 9th, Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, in the Senate, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, asking the President to communicate to the Senate the number of persons exempted from military service on the railroads, in express and telegraph companies, contractors for carrying the mails, &c., and the number detailed or exempted for agricultural purposes.

BONDED EXEMPTS.—The *Codfederate* is authorized to say that Judge Saunders, in the case of the Bonded Exempts, pending before him on *habeas corpus*, has decided against the parties, and remanded them to the service. We learn from a private source, that this opinion of Judge Saunders' concurs with that of Chief Justice Pearson and the other Justices of the Supreme Court Bench.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN H. COOK,

AUCTIONEER.

ON Thursday next the 17th inst., will be sold ONE GOOD HARNESS HORSE.

Nov. 16. 244-2t

Florence and Fayetteville

RAIL ROAD.

Stockholders Meeting.

A SUFFICIENT amount having been subscribed to authorize the organization of the above named Company, a meeting of the Stockholders is hereby called to meet in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of December next for the purpose of electing a President and Directors of said Company, and for the transactions of such other business as may come before the Stockholders. The Books of subscription are still open. This is an important road to this community and to the country generally. We hope every man will feel the importance of doing what he can to secure the speedy completion of this road.

WM. McL. McKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. A. RAY,
A. W. STEEL. } Committee.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 15, 1864. [tm.

LOST.

ONE CERTIFICATE, dated March 17th 1864, No. 864. Any person finding the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with HENRY KING.

243-6t Clinton, N. C.

LOST.

ON SUNDAY afternoon the 13th inst. on the Western Plank Road, between the Toll House and the 4 mile post, a Breast Pin, resembling a Locomotive car—it was attached to a red ribbon. The findar will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Toll House. 243tf

Negro Woman and Child

FOR SALE.

Who is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, with child 1 year old. Apply to

241-3t D. ANDERSON.

Hands Wanted.

I WANT to hire six hands to cut cord wood 3 miles from town. I will pay $6 per cord. Apply to D. ANDERSON,

241-3t Eagle Foundry.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Caaolina, at its next session, to incorporate the "Fayetteville, N. C., Iron Works.

239-d1t-w4t*

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN about 26 miles from Fayetteville on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank road, on the 8th of November, a medium sized HORSE, blind in the left eye, with short thin mane, and aged about 10 years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to

239-2t J. A. GILLIS,
At the Fayetteville Arsenal.

Observer copy.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two Teachers of military edution, and a Steward in this institution. Address Maj. WM. A. BANKS,

233-tf Superintendant.

WALTER WATSON,

GUN, PISTOL MAKER AND

Machinist.

Guns and Pistols made and Repaired with Dispatch.

MEMBERS of Reserves and Home Guards can have their arms repaired at half price. All kinds of Machine work done.

Hay Mount, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq.

Wanted to Hire

IMMEDIATELY, a good COOK; also a CHAMBERMAID. Apply to

236-tf REUBEN JONES.